THE BOON'S LICK TIMES.

JAMES R. BENSON & CLARK H. GREEN, Publishers and Proprietors.

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eonsidered a new engagement.
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proprietors) until forbid, and charged for accor-

dingly.
All advertisements from strangers, as well as

FARMER'S SONG.

Let others sing of regal state, Of lords and ladies fair, Who on some haughty monorch wait, And homage to him swear; Their pomp and pride we all deride : We'll never bend the knee To mortal king -but ever sing, We're Farmers and we're Free-'Tis true, we labor for our bread,

And so did Adam too ; A little toil we'll never dread, While we're so well to do ; Then raise the song throughout the throng-We'll never bend the knce To mortal king -but gaily sing, We're Farmers and we're Free.

'Tis labor nerves the man to fight In Freedom's glorious cause : And Freedom is the Farmer's right, By his Creator's laws. This right we'll keep, or in death sleep-We'll never bend the knee, To mortal king-but joyous sing We're Farmers and we're Free.

Who led our fathers on to reap Their harvest of renown, When Britain's war dogs crossed the deep To hunt our birth rights down ! A Farmer, yes- he taught us this--To never bend the knee To mortal king-but boldly sing, We're Farmers and we're Free.

The half fledged scholar well may say, On earth there's nought but care; But would be throw his books away, And breathe the morning air Behind the plough, 'twould smooth his brow: Like us he'd hannier be Than mightiest king-and with us sing We're Farmers and we're Free.

We farmers think not of life's ills, Except when wool is low, Or when by chance we get bad bills; This vexes us you know-But yet we will re-echo still, We'll never bend the knee To mortal king-but gaily sing We're Farmers and we're Free.

But ye, who say there's nought in life That's worth the living for, Behold the Farmer's cheerful wife, And own what fools ye are ; And join us now, just from the plough, Who will not bend the knee To mortal king, while we can sing, We're Farmers and we're Free.

When wintry storms rage long and loud, The farmer at his fire. While sons and daughters round him crowd, Feels joys that never tire ; With such a band joined heart in hand, And never bend the knee To mortal king, but ever sing, We're Farmers and we're Free.

Come all who love our country's weal, Come all who hate dull care, And see what pleasures farmer's feel, On this the farmer's fair ; And raise again, the joyous strain-We'll never bend the knee To mortal king-but ever sing. We're Farmers and we're Free.

But there is one to whom we'd bow, With adoration due : O may his blessings crown us now, And follow us life through ; To him let's raise the song of praise, To him let's bend the knee, He is our king-to Him let's sing, 'Tis HE who made us FREE.

THE BODY OF NAPOLEON.

The latest Parislan Journals contain the official account of the disinterment of Napoleon's nant General Monsieur Le Baron Geurgaud, scale of human pursuits, from the proud carremains, and their removal on board the frigate side de-camp to the King of the French; Mon- inence to which it is entitled in the eye of Belle Poule, under the supervision of Prince de sieur Lo Baron de Les Casas, Member of the Joinville, assisted by Count Rohan Chabot and Chamber of Deputies; Monsieur Marchaud Ex-Captain Alexander, commissioners appointed, ecutor to Napoleon; Monsieur Auther Bertrand the one by France and the other by England, to Monsieur St. Dennis, Archambault, Pierron and

superintend the exhumation. The body appeared to have suffered little pletely their natural form and character, that General Gourgaud, involuntarily exclaimed on beholding them, "Bon! tres bon!"

Med Sea to the Mediterranean, caused the his mind.

The only one and some of their means to the direct promotion of agriculture!

The only one and some of their means to the direct promotion of agriculture!

The only one and some of their means to the direct promotion of agriculture!

When we take this view of the similar physical constitution of the world; a commerce that stimulated physical constitution of the countries of

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"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT." JEFFERSON.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

agreement is entered into.

Where the insertion of an advertisement is ordered, without the number of insertions being specified, it will be inserted, (in the discretion of the content of the face, on the hands, or on the lower part of the face, on the hands, or on the played in performing the task of taking up the recognitions) until forbid, and charged for accordance. The body of the Emperor was in an easy or recognition. all orders for job-work, must be accompanied with and hand resting on the left thigh; the lower limbs paraphernalia, were of the most magnificent and the cash, or a reference to some responsible and were slightly bent: the head a little raised, rested costly description, and the fournal apartment in convenient acquaintance.

were slightly bent: the head a little raised, rested to the Belle Poule was fitted up in a style of gloomy and broad forehead, presented themselves, cover- grandeur which must have given it a most imhered to them. Such appeared also the contour spreoplagus was of heavy crimson velvet beof the orbits, the upper edges of which were sprinkled with golden bees, trebly bordered with furnished with the cyclores. Under the eyelids gold embroidery and ermine, and had worked were still to be distinguished the ocular globes, through the whole of its rich fabric a white cross which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, ad. At each corner was an eagle surrounded with hered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyeleshes were to be seen on their edges. The banes of the isded, resting on four bronzed feet. "Narolson" nose, and the tegument which covered them, were in brass letters, is inscribed on the top, and the well preserved; the tubes and nostrils alone had letter N in brass on each of the two sides. The suffered. The cheeks were full, the teguments inside has on it the death and age of the deceased, of this part of the face were remarkable for their as King and Emperor of France.

> The thin lips were parted, and three of the Belle Poule at Cherbourg. incisive teeth, very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised towards the at Cherbourg, on board a steamboat, the solemn left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar color which is only to be found in the living man.—
>
> The neils of the fingers were long and adherent and very white. The legs were in boots, but in lined for a mile with National Guards. In Paris consequence of the opening of the seams the last a hundred thousand men were under arms. The four toes were out on each side. The skin of excitement was very great among the people, but these toes was of a dead white, and furnished the strong military arrangement left no apprewith nails. The anterior region of the thorax bensions of disorder. was much depressed in middle, and the sides of ered by the clothing appeared to have preserve their shapes. I pressed the left arm, which I des Invalides. old guard was to be recognised by the dark green have excited a feeling in Paris, of which no of the coat and its bright red facing. The grand other part of France affords any symptom. cordon of the legion of honor was across the waistcoat, and the white breeches were partly of Napoleon will be a protestation against Enthighs. The epoulettes, the star, and other dec-orations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy and turned black. The gold crown of the cross of officer of Legion of Honor had alone preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared hetween the legs, one surmounted by an eagle which rose above the knees; they were ound entire and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I uncovered them a little, the King's commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of closer examina-

ion of the body was more complete than circuman expectation of. It then proceeds:

"This is not the place to inquire into the gress of decomposition; but there is no doubt that the extreme solidity of the masonry of the tomb. and the care taken in making and soldering the coffin in metal, have powerfully contributed to this result. However this may be, I feared the effect of the atmosphere upon the remains, and was convinced that the best means of preserving them still longer was to exclude them from its action. I eagerly complied with the desire of the King's commissioner, that the coffins should be immediately closed. I restored the wadded sotin to its place, after having steeped it in cresecond of Mahogany, a third of lead, separated dustry in promoting the great interest upon from that within by sawdust and wedges of wood, which our individual and social presperity the fifth the sarcophagus of ebony, and the sixth so much depends. the outer case of oak.

The process of opening the tomb commenced at half-past 12 o'clock on the 15th of October. but in consequence of the strength and solidity of the masonry it was 10 o'clock at night when the workmen arrived at the coffin. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce who has given a graphic account of the solemn ceremony, states that the following persons were present at the exhumation:

"On the Part of France, Ferdinand Augustu de Rohan Chabot, Knight of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honor, Secretary of Embassy. Commissioner in virtue of full powers intrusted to him by His Majesty Louis Phillippe to preside exhumation and removal of the mortal remains of the hero buried pro tempore in St. Helenn, ciated individual effort. and at their delivery by Great Britain by the de-Lieutenant General le Comte Bertrand; Lieute Noverrax, the former domestics of Napoleon at St. Helena; Monsieur l'Abbe Felix Co quereau, change in the twenty years which has passed Chaplain on the occasion from France; Captain since it was inhumed. The three coffins --of Guyer, of the sloop La Favorite; Captain Doret which the exterior one was mahogany, the second of the brig Oreste, Captain of the Frigate la lead, and the third and lest mahogany—having Bellee Poule; and Doctor Guillard sent for the ward course, and arrest the blows of unbeen cut through, and the white satin sheet which specific occasion at the exhumation with the Plum- skilful industry, by which wounds are ancovered the body removed, the form and features ber, Monsicur La Rou .- Also were present the nually inflicted on our mother earth. Is it of the great departed lay exposed to the view of British Commissioner, Captain Charles C. Alex- not a matter of surprise, that in the ninea group of his old and faithful followers who ander, of the Royal Engineers, who was deputed teenth century, the government of the Uniwere permitted to be present, and of many who as such by His Excellency the Governor Major ted States and the government of Kennow gazed upon them for the first time. The General Middlemore, companion of the Bath, tucky, and a few of the other States, are features were so perfect, and retained so com- the latter being so unwell as not to be able, at the only ones that do not devote some

coffins, continues thus:

"Something white, which appeared to have member of the Council; the Commanding officer of the council Lieut. Colonel Hodson, Junior

position, as when it was placed in the coffin; the upper members were laid at length, the left and posited for transmission to France, and all the ed with hard and yellow teguments closely ad- posing appearance. The pall which covered the

softness to the touch and their whiteness. Those The French Commissioner presented the folof the chin were slightly blue, a tint they had lowing, in the name of the French Government, borrowed from the beard, which had grown after viz: £300 to the poor of the Island, £200 to be death. The chin itself had undergone no change, distributed amongst the persons employed at the and still preserved the peculiar type of the face exhumation of Napoleon.

We have already recorded the arrival of the

The remains of Napoleon having been placed

The Cunard steamer, which left Liverpool on the belly hard and sunk. All the members cov. the 5th instant, will probably bring the first accounts of the funeral ceremonial at the Hospital

found to be hard and diminished in thickness. The London Standard of the 12th December, As to the clothes they appeared with their colors, received by the Garrick at New York, says: The so that the uniform of the horse chasseurs of the restoration of the remains of Napoleon seems to

The Courier Française says: "That the funeral covered by the hat, which was placed on the gland-a cry of vengeance echoed by a million

ADDRESS OF THE. Mon. Chilton Allan. PRESIDENT OF THE STATE [KY.] AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY. At its Third Annual Meeting, in the Capitol, on the 2d Monday in January, 1841.

Mn. ALLAN rose and said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-If our infant Society had, until now, failed in all bringing about such an occasion as this, deepest barbarism prevail! where our society can have the cause of

In discharging the duty assigned me, I civilization of our race, and offer some considerations to induce our fellow-citizens to osote, and then caused all the wooden cases to be become members of our Society. But my closely fastened as possible, and those of metal main purpose is to maintain the proposition to be hermetically soldered. The temains of that the direct action of the government Napoleon are new in six coffins-one of tin, a should be brought in aid of individual in-

I will discuss these questions before your as having jurisdiction of them in a twofold senso. In your individual capacities you have a right to take us by the hand and enrol your names asmembers of our Society, and associate your efforts with ours in the great cause of the country. In your collective capacity you have a right, as a porion of the sovereign people of the Nation. to require your representatives to bring our egislation to the direct encouragement of agriculture.

If the public attention could be propery awakened, it would be a matter of perin the name and on the part of France at the feet amazement, that the Americans had submitted agriculture exclusively to disso-

In consequence of the fatal neglect of termination of the two governments; likewise, this great primary interest of man, by the government, agriculture has fallen in the reason, and whole States of this Union rendered, by a barbarous husbandry, almost unfit for cultivation.

The very best districts in the State are now in a rapid course of deterioration, by which annual millions are lost, and by which posterity may be impoverished.

But it is not too late to stop this down-

The proces verbal, drawn up by Dr. Guilliard, William Wilde, a member of the St. Helena decide the question whether agriculture freshing every spot upon the plain and surgeon of the Belle Poule, after reciting the Council; the Honorable Colonel H. Trelawney, ought not to be made an affair of State, we upon the mountains; when we find the infirst become civilized, not only gave agricul-ture the first place in their political organi-wonderful that ancient Egypt, small as it it with the worship of the gods.

> has been the chief element in the civiliza-tion of man, and that the arm of govern-famine of which Pharoali was forewarned ment is essential to sustain this great primary interest of our race, I shall not rely upon general principles—upon abstract ideas. The present enlightened condition of the human mind is not satisfied with

times. The historians of the world have a prodigy in all succeeding times. principally confined their attention to what is called great and striking events. They of Canaan, they found it in the highest nations as the sap expands vegetation.

appressure of mankind, but a few brief contend with the sons of Anak. words are left of the men who removed. We can understand how it was that the

surface of great and surprising events, it flow with milk and honey, if we will but while they have thrown such feeble light on look into their religion. The first mortal the real causes of the growth and decay of to whom the Phoenicians paid reverence nations, I will endeavor to collect enough to was Chryson, who had invented the re had illustrate my present views.

most enlightened Nations to advance that creeted a splendid temple, and whom they

Egyptian, Phoenician, Assyrian, Chinese, and the man of ancient India, civilized.—
They had fixed homes, laws, governments, arts and letters; while the hundreds of naed arts and commerce, by which the poltions, tribes and clans, which were spread ished world were supplied with the most over the residue of the earth, were sava- exquisite workmanship, and prepared the

of man? Why, in the hundreds of fami- Patriarchs. lies of the human race, were so few of It appears that the Assyrian reared the The Proces Verbal goes on to state that the its efforts, the circumstances by which we them then civilized? Why, in Africa, con- most powerful of monarchies upon the baabove particulars might have been more full, but are this day surrounded, would prove it had taining 11,350,000 square miles was civili- sis of agriculture. He brought this noble they were sufficient to show that the preserva- not been instituted in vain. At this an- zation confined to a narrow strip of land science to such perfection, that the fruitful hual meeting, agriculture has been honored | upon one solitary river! Why, in the larg-| valley of the Euphrates visided to the stances of the autopsy and inhumation warranted by the presence of our public functiona- est quarter of our globe, were arts and pro- hand of industry three hundred for one. that we have made one important step in thern portion of that continent did the

Why, at that time, in all Europe, from agriculture. our hitherto neglected agriculture plead in the Caspian sea and Ural Mountains to the the Capitol of the State, before such an Atlantic, and from the Frozen Ocean to the Mediterranean, had civilization no resting place? Why did such darkness then rest shall glance at the origin and history of upon what is now the fairest portion of the shed abroad in civilized nations?

race to all those who were then savages.

The Chinese of the Mongolian race, vilization, while the Caucasian, in all the of every human improvement. heights and slopes of his native mountains. Ancient India, at the time under review where his form and perfect symmetry pro- was possessed of a copious and polished

Why was this race, in their native mounrivers? Why, in Africa, on one river, were

ded over his shoulder by a cord.

will discover that the great nations who habitants bestowing their worship upon the zation, but they all regarded the art of hus-bandry as of divine original, and connected world, in such abundance that Joseph's arithmetic could not count the exuberant In undertaking to prove that agriculture products, which it seems, were in sufficient

> by that prophet.
> It is wonderful that a nation having such a political and religious basis, should have leisure to perfect the arts and rear school to enlighten the residue of the world?

It appears from the Old Testament, that The improved method of searching after the people of Egypt held their lands in abtruth, requires us to view general facts solute ownership until the time of Joseph, in their details. I propose to bring into Estates in fee simple, with protected industry was the grand political secret of the have founded my conclusions.

Agriculture has been so long neglected with us, that in the first efforts of our Society, it is necessary to widen our views, its handles. It was an employment proto as to take in the whole subject, and to tected by the government and pleasing to show that it has been the original school in the Gods. Then, I ask again, if it be wonwhich the arts and sciences were invented, derful that a nation, who had the profound and in which systems of government, mor- wisdom to connect the occupation which ality and religion were first matured.

In looking for facts which bear upon our subject, we have to largent a defect in the est passions that connect him with earth knowledge transmitted to us from past and heaven, should have been considered give you no more than I have deserved in

have recounted battles and sieges, and have state of cultivation. It was filled with overlooked under currents, and less obtru- walled cities, and was flowing with milk and best-wed rewards upon such of his ive causes, which work in the growth of and honey; and its whole appearance so formidable, that the hearts of the spies sunk Whilst they have filled volumes with the within them. They did not believe that sayings and doings of the conquerors and the followers of the divine lawgiver could

forests, drained marshes, enriched barren Phonicians (the Canaanites of scripture) soils, cultivated the earth, and civilized their had arts and letters and commerce-we But while we lament the defect in histo- had enabled them to prepare the heritage rians in confining their attention to the mere of the descendants of Abraham, by making of founding metals and applying them to In looking at the history of our race to the construction of agricultural implements. ascertain the chief element in the civiliza- With this deity they associated another, tion of man, and the means used by the called Agrotes, in honor of whom they civilization, I will take my first view from held in the highest estimation for having a point in chronology prior to the days of invented the art of tillage. This extraorthe Roman, the Greek, or the Hebrew. dinary people, under the guidance of that From that point of time we behold the religion which taught them to worship the rugged mountain country of Palestine as a Whence this difference in the condition suitable home for the descendants of the

The power, and resources, and taste, and genius of the people and government, are seen in the canals that united the Euphrates and Tigris in many places-in the inland navigation which was opened in the agriculture, and notice its effects upon the old world? Whence came the light then vast plains of these noble rivers-in the artificial lake above Babylon, 100 miles in The difference which then existed be- circumference, which they fided by means tween the few and the many nations, can- of a canal from the Euphrates during freshnot be accounted for upon the idea that all ets, and from which, by sloices, they wat the nations then civilized were of a superior and enriched the related country has a light the introduction of the Euphrates and Tigris; the introduction of the Euphrates and Tigris; the introduction of the Euphrates and the valleys of the Euph the nations then civilized were of a superior ered and enriched the whole country be-

These monuments of the industry and with his olive skin, square broad face, small taste of the nation prove that agriculture flat nose and low forhead, which all subset was the chief object of the care of that quent history has proven inferior to the renowned government. The history of Cancasian or white race-yet this inferior that people proves that they had a clear man had made considerable progress in ci- conception that agriculture was the basis

claimed his native superiority, was then a language-magnificent temples, adorned with exquisite paintings and son pour to man.
Astronomical tables, constructed on scientains, whose summits were swept by a pure time principles—the figures of arithmetic; air, and whose sides were refreshed by the various systems of philocophy, after, of black mould, from which vegetation Why the same race civilized in compara- refined poetry, and religion that taught the spontaneously spring forth. Here the optively unhealthy localities in the valleys of unity of one Supreme God. We can read- erations of nature, unassisted by art, taught ily account for these early and wenderful man the way to till the ground-teught of philosophy erected, from which the world has been enlightened? had been perfected in the most fertile re- In Asia, the control of the continent, is The causes of the achievements of this gion in the world, by the joint influence of thrown up a towering cauge of me antains, wonderful people are found in their religion and laws, both of which were founded on agriculture. The power and resources taught them that the art of agriculture was of the government of ancient Egypt are an institution of heaven, and divided the the southeastern declivity flow the Yellow seen in the artificial lake—the 100 canals—people into separate cases, and devoted and Blue rivers of China. All these rivers excavations in the solid rocks all the the greater portion of them to the cultivalers, like the Nile, annually everflow, and way up the mountain sides to their summits | tion of the earth; which occupation it was | fertilize these extensive pinins. It was upon -und the muchinery by which they were sacrilege ever to abandon. Then is it at all these plains that nature opened the great supplied with water, and the whole land continually refreshed. They worshapped leys of the Indus and Ganges, and cultivate to prepare the earth for production. the divinities of their river, by whose mer- ing them under the inviolable requirements Upon these plains grew the most bixurciful agency they believed their land was of their government and religion, should lant botanical fields that ever unfolded their annually overflowed and enriched. Among have reared up such monuments of im- bloom to the sun, or threw their fragrance the monuments of the arts, sculptured in provement as to have been subjects of high upon the air. Upon these plains grew two marble, was found their god Osiris, with a culogium, both in profana and sacred his- crops in the year, of all the plants that susplough in each hand, and a harrow suspen- tory? Is it surprising that such a people tain man, or afford him pleasure. It was should have founded a commerce, the tran- upon these plains that he could lay up When we find that agriculture was the sit of which, from the Arabian Gulf and abundance to afford him leisure to improve main subject of Egyptian legislation; when Red Sea to the Mediterranean, caused the his mind.

navigators to seek for it a passage around the south point of Africa; a commerce, in search of a new passage to which, Columbus discovered America.

The great mystery, how China could,

brough unnumbered centuries, supply food for so many millions of inhabitants, and keep them in order, is explained by the fact that every spot in China, from the tops of the hills down to the margin of the rivers, is cultivated by an industry that is constantly encouraged by the aid of a wise government, and constantly stimulated by the injunctions of religion. They are taught to believe that their god, Fohi, first taught the art of tillage, and that his protection is to be conciliated by the careful, nest cultivation of the earth. Every spring a great national festival is held, broughout the empire, in honor of agriculture; at which the Emperor ploughs the first farrow that is opened in his dominions. In this single custom there is comprised a volume of wisdom. This anciem custom perpetuates, from g paration to generation veneration for the plough, the instrument field in the hands of the Egyptian Osiris, the instrument that has converted man from a savage to a rational being.

Among the nations that figure upon the theatre of the ancient world, Persia holds a conspicuous place. By the laws of Per-sia it was made the duty of their kines out their dominions with their own eyes, and to reward the industrious and punish the slothful. We learn from Xenopher, that when "Cyrus bestowed premiums with his own hands to diligent cultivators, it was his custom to say, "My friends, I have a like title with yourselves to the same honors and remonerations from the public. I my own person, having made the self-same attemps with equal diligence and success."

The page upon which is recorded the fact that Cyrus cultivated the earth with diligence and success with his own hands. subjects as did the like, is the brightest in the life of that reasward monarch; and contains the secret of his immense power and resources. The sacred book of the Persians inculcates, as religious procepts. the cultivation of the earth, the planting of fruit-trees, the destruction of nuxious animals, and the bringing of water to barren

at the period under review, that was civil-ized, upheld agriculture, by their laws, their customs and religion. In contrast with this, wherever in this wide world, the art of cultivating the soil was unknown, man was a savage.

Let us pause here, and enquire, if this view of the ancient nations should not extort from our statesmen an affirmative to the question I am discussing, that the power of government ought to be added to individual effort to perfect the art of agriculture.

Who can look upon this picture of the ancient world, and doubt that the art of cultivating the ground has been the chief element in the civilization of our race! Who can doubt that the arts and sciences have originated in the school of agricul-ture? Who can doubt that this great source of every human improvement, this best basis of human virtue, should have thrown around it governmental protection, and be also sustained by societies composed of American freemen!

But, if all that I have contended for be correct,—if agriculture has been the great foundation of every human improvement,ries, and this large concourse of our fellow | tected industry confined to a few degrees | The example of the Assyrian, which I if the power of government has, in every citizens, in the ranks of the procession by of latitude across Southern and South-Eas- would bring to bear upon my present pur- enlightened nation, been brought in aid of causes which have to this extent arrested the pro- which we advanced to this place. We feel tern Asia, while in all the central and Nor- pose, is found in the facts, that the power private enterprize in its improvement, and resources of the Assyrian government another interesting question will arise. were brought to the direct advancement of How did it happen that the few nations referred to discovered the art of cultivating the earth, while all other nations remained ignorant of it! The answer to this question can be found in the laws of nature. There is nothing more certain than that the condition of men and animals, and vegetables, depend on the physical circumstances by which they are surrounded

Egyptian greatness took root in the valley of the Nde; Assyrian power spring and the Gauges are the theatres of the nebievements of the nucleut Indian ; and the southeastern slope of Asia, watered by two of the noblest rivers of the world, is the sent of the Chinese cropice,

Can any man look upon the map of there early nurseries of civilization, and not be struck with the similarity of their physical condition! All of them are nearly in the since ranges of latitude; all near the warmth of the sun; all congenial to the growth of all the grains and plants useful

The valley of the Mile, annually ever-